

Abstracts

MARTHA GRIGORIOU-IOANNIDOU

MONOXYLA, SLAVS, BULGARS, AND THE COUP ORGANISED
BY ARTEMIOS-ANASTASIOS II (719)

This paper looks at the collaboration of Bulgars and Slavs in the attempt made by Emperor Artemios-Anastasios II, exiled in Thessalonike, to regain the throne in 719. It shows that the theories of historians who argue that the “Bulgarians of Thessalonike” and the Slavs with their *monoxyla* collaborated in Artemios’s venture do not hold water, because there is no evidence of the presence of (Proto)Bulgarians in central Macedonia in this period, and the reference to *monoxyla* in Patriarch Nikephoros’s account does not necessarily mean that Slavs were also involved, because Nikephoros does not mention Slavs and *monoxyla* together. If *monoxyla* were used in Artemios’s attempt, they could have been used only by the (Danubian) Bulgars of Moisia, who would have come to his aid in them along the Rivers Tudja, Hebros, and the latter’s tributary, the Ergines, as far as Tzouroulon, whence they would have travelled the short distance to Herakleia (in Thrace) to meet Artemios on his way from Thessalonike.

SPYROS N. ASONITIS

MENTALITIES AND BEHAVIOURS OF THE FEUDAL CLASS OF CORFU
DURING THE MIDDLE AGES

Since the Greek island of Corfu passed under the rule of western powers in 1258, social phenomena analogous to the ones met with in contemporary Italy were developed in the local society.

In this paper the author traces the origins of the formation of the ruling class of Corfu in the late middle ages. The ephemeral political activities of the local aristocracy is considered as a result of its insecurities about its future, while special reference is made to the initial unfitness of its members to adjust their feudal mentalities and behaviours with the new, professedly democratic, rule of Venise. As with the boost of trade in Corfu the emerging bourgeois class claims a more prominent role in the local society, new insecurities seem to imperil the social prevalence of the aristocracy. Consequently its members

try to keep the organised *Communitas Corphiensis* under their control, with the purpose to safeguard their privileged status in the local society.

DIMITRA GIANNULI

"ERRAND OF MERCY": AMERICAN WOMEN MISSIONARIES AND PHILANTHROPISTS
IN THE NEAR EAST, 1820-1930

The American Protestant educational and philanthropic work in the Near East, 1820-1939, has been well documented in historiography. This article takes up the critical, yet unexplored, role of American women who participated in that unique cultural campaign. American women projected themselves as role models of female empowerment and status, although this image was marked by ironies. While attempting to educate and empower Christian and Muslim women in the Near East, American mentors revealed and perpetuated their own circumscribed status within the U.S. society.

However, in the long run, this cultural encounter allowed both sides to recognize the limitations imposed by their respective societies and to try to override them by stepping out into the public arena. They did so not through radical solutions but, instead, by performing redefined and expanded tasks of domesticity. They succeeded in turning those tasks into professional roles thus opening the way for women in the Near East and the U.S. to claim more assertive and influential public positions.

IOANNIS A. PAPADRIANOS

SVETOMIR NIKOLAJEVIĆ (1844-1922): THE FIRST SERBIAN HISTORIAN
TO WRITE ABOUT RIGAS VELESTINLIS

The subject of this study is the first Serbian historical work about the Greek national martyr Rigas Velestinlis. It is a monograph titled *Rigas Feraios: Greek Patriot and Poet*, which was written by Svetomir Nikolajević (1844-1922), Professor of General History of Literature in the Great School (precursor of the University) of Belgrade, and politician, and was first published in Belgrade in 1889.

The writer begins with some biographical information about Nikolajević, and then proceeds to a close examination of the content and the credibility of the monograph, in which he detects a certain amount of inaccurate informa-

tion. The reason for this is that, when the monograph was written (in 1889), the existing literature was very scanty. Abundant information about the life and work of Rigas Velestinlis (whom the Serbs erroneously call Feraios) would be available later on from documents in the Austrian archives, which were brought to light by Émile Legrand and Spyros Lambros in 1891, Konstandinos Amandos in 1930, and Dušan Pantelić in 1931. The study also poses the question of why a Serb, a foreigner, was so interested in Rigas Velestinlis at such an early date; and it becomes clear that it was because Nikolajević was a staunch philhellene and a fervent champion of Rigas's ideas.

CONSTANTINOS K. CHATZOPOULOS

THE BULGARIANS IN THE GREEK TEXTBOOKS OF HISTORY
OF THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19th CENTURY

In the present paper the author studies the way the Greek textbooks of history published in the second half of the 19th century dealt with the Bulgarians. The conclusions he drew are the following:

1) The references to the Bulgarians appeared in the textbooks after the year 1853 and became more frequent and detailed during the last two decades of the 19th century. This change was the result of the new history curricula which were introduced into the Greek school under the influence of the Greek national historiography.

2) The Bulgarians were not studied by the Greek authors of the textbooks as a people in their own right, but they were directly related to the history of the Byzantine Empire.

3) The Greek authors, dealing with the conflicts between the Byzantine Empire and the Bulgarian medieval state, tried to describe the historical events as "they really happened" and without bias.

4) The Greek textbooks of history published till the end of the 19th century, in exempt of some isolated cases, contain no negative stereotypes concerning the Bulgarians. This fact is very interesting, because a series of historical and geographical essays published in Greece during the same period of time dealt with the Bulgarians in a negative way because of the Greek-Bulgarian conflict for Macedonia.

ZACHARIAS N. TSIRPANLIS

CAMILLE BARRÈRE AND THE ITALO-TURKISH DISPUTE OVER KASTELLORIZO
IN 1923

In 1912, the Italians occupied the Dodecanese with the exception of the little island of Kastellorizo. Between 1913 and 1915, after a rebellion, the islanders declared union with Mother Greece. But towards the end of December 1915, the French navy proceeded to the *occupatio bellica* of Kastellorizo, for reasons of military security against a hostile Turkey. The French remained on the island until 1 March 1921, when they handed it over to the Italians, despite the islanders' opposition. Turkey refused to recognise this action by the French, and some hard negotiating took place between the Turks and the Italians over the fate of Kastellorizo, until the issue was finally resolved by the Treaty of Lausanne on 24 July 1923.

The writer uses unpublished documents of the able diplomat Camille Barrère (1851-1940), French Ambassador to Rome (1897-1924), to trace the course of the Italo-Turkish negotiations. Barrère's reports paint a faintly ironic picture of the untenable arguments presented by the two parties desiring to acquire an island inhabited exclusively by Greeks.

In the writer's opinion, the ultimate cession of the island to Italy in 1923 was a positive step, because, after the Second World War, the island, like the rest of the Dodecanese, was incorporated into Greece, in accordance with the principles of international public law. Its fate would have been tragic today, had it been awarded to Turkey in 1923.

ELEFTHERIOS N. BOTSAS

THE BALKANS IN TRANSITION

The Balkan countries aspire to be part of the European Union but, with the exception of Greece, economically most of them fall far behind the average of the European Union. Moreover, their long subjugation to Austro-Hungarian or Ottoman rule made foreign as well as domestic central control of economic activity acceptable. Therefore, the state has played an important role in their relative economic backwardness. Moreover, the countries that introduced central planning fell further behind those which limited the role of the state. Difficulties in the transition from central planning to a market economy are directly related to the degree of former state controls of the

markets. Foreign direct investment remains their main hope, but they have not been able to attract it.

KYRIAKOS D. KENTROTIS

THE GEOPOLITICS OF ENERGY IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE
THE CASE OF OIL AND GAS PIPELINES

The evolutions in the field of energy systems within the geopolitical zones of Eurasia and SE Mediterranean have deteriorated the situation in the Balkan Peninsula. Today, oil and natural gas present a new dynamic challenge in the Balkan region. The map of energy, as drawn in the next century, comprises the existing oil and natural gas pipeline networks as well as the construction of new networks in combination with harbour and oil facilities. The main protagonist of the energy network game in Eurasia is Russia, being owner and distributor of the energy resources of Caucasus. Greece and Bulgaria take advantage of the Russian interests, so as to intervene in the pipeline issues. Turkey is the "natural" continental exit of the energy wealth of Caucasus and Central Asia. At the same time, Turkey controls the last stage of exit of oil reserves from the former Soviet Union to the Mediterranean Sea. From its ports, the tankers, crossing the Black Sea, transported oil to the Mediterranean Sea and the markets of the West through the Bosphorus Straits and the Dardanelles.